

# Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
TUESDAY: 40-50 (40-50)  
WEDNESDAY: 40-50 (40-50)  
THURSDAY: 40-50 (40-50)  
FRIDAY: 40-50 (40-50)  
SATURDAY: 40-50 (40-50)  
SUNDAY: 40-50 (40-50)  
NEW YORK: 40-50 (40-50)  
LOS ANGELES: 40-50 (40-50)  
MOSCOW: 40-50 (40-50)  
TOKYO: 40-50 (40-50)  
HONG KONG: 40-50 (40-50)  
SINGAPORE: 40-50 (40-50)  
BOMBAY: 40-50 (40-50)  
MADRAS: 40-50 (40-50)  
COCHIN: 40-50 (40-50)  
CEYLON: 40-50 (40-50)  
MALAYA: 40-50 (40-50)  
INDONESIA: 40-50 (40-50)  
PHILIPPINES: 40-50 (40-50)  
THAILAND: 40-50 (40-50)  
BURMA: 40-50 (40-50)  
CAMBODIA: 40-50 (40-50)  
LAOS: 40-50 (40-50)  
VIETNAM: 40-50 (40-50)  
CHINA: 40-50 (40-50)  
KOREA: 40-50 (40-50)  
JAPAN: 40-50 (40-50)  
HAWAII: 40-50 (40-50)  
ALASKA: 40-50 (40-50)  
ARIZONA: 40-50 (40-50)  
CALIFORNIA: 40-50 (40-50)  
FLORIDA: 40-50 (40-50)  
GEORGIA: 40-50 (40-50)  
LOUISIANA: 40-50 (40-50)  
MISSISSIPPI: 40-50 (40-50)  
MISSOURI: 40-50 (40-50)  
MONTANA: 40-50 (40-50)  
NEBRASKA: 40-50 (40-50)  
NEVADA: 40-50 (40-50)  
NEW YORK: 40-50 (40-50)  
NORTH CAROLINA: 40-50 (40-50)  
NORTH DAKOTA: 40-50 (40-50)  
OHIO: 40-50 (40-50)  
OKLAHOMA: 40-50 (40-50)  
OREGON: 40-50 (40-50)  
PENNSYLVANIA: 40-50 (40-50)  
RHODE ISLAND: 40-50 (40-50)  
SOUTH CAROLINA: 40-50 (40-50)  
SOUTH DAKOTA: 40-50 (40-50)  
Tennessee: 40-50 (40-50)  
Texas: 40-50 (40-50)  
UTAH: 40-50 (40-50)  
VERMONT: 40-50 (40-50)  
VIRGINIA: 40-50 (40-50)  
WASHINGTON: 40-50 (40-50)  
WEST VIRGINIA: 40-50 (40-50)  
WISCONSIN: 40-50 (40-50)  
WYOMING: 40-50 (40-50)

Algeria	40-50	Belgium	40-50	Denmark	40-50	France	40-50	Germany	40-50	Greece	40-50	India	40-50	Iran	40-50	Italy	40-50	Japan	40-50	Korea	40-50	Malaysia	40-50	Philippines	40-50	Singapore	40-50	South Africa	40-50	Spain	40-50	Sweden	40-50	Switzerland	40-50	Taiwan	40-50	Thailand	40-50	Turkey	40-50	U.S.	40-50	U.S.S.R.	40-50	Yugoslavia	40-50
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Airman Dan Pruitt carried by friends after trial.

## Jail for U.S. Airman, Refused to Cut Hair

ALCONBURY, England, Jan. 28 (AP).—U.S. Air Force Lt. Dan Pruitt was sentenced by a court-martial today for disobeying orders to cut his hair.

Sgt. Pruitt, 25, was also sentenced to forfeit \$150 a month for four months and demoted to airman basic.

A four-man jury of officers at the U.S. air base here found Pruitt guilty on eight counts of disobeying orders and being disrespectful because of his long hair.

Sgt. Pruitt, of Birmingham, Ala., had pleaded not guilty to the charges. He did not testify during the two-day trial. He has said he will appeal the conviction.

When Sgt. Pruitt left the court after his conviction, a group of the young airmen supporting him carried him on their shoulders.

Sgt. Pruitt, laughing happily to the cheers of his friends, held his hand in the air in a clenched-fist salute.

The airman, who said he was leading a campaign to force Air Force regulations to change, "I'll go to jail if I have to," said he wanted to bring the facts out in the open. "I've a bunch of haircuts in the last 6 1/2 years, but it hasn't been anything yet."

He still grins and still get put down by the Air Force. "We have a real good chance of getting the rules changed," he said.

Sgt. Pruitt's American civilian lawyer, Tom Cullen, who said he was an American Civil Liberties Union leader, said he planned to appeal the U.S. Supreme Court.

He said a protest in the U.S. Navy, similar to Sgt. Pruitt's, had resulted in the service's changing its haircut rules.

Mr. Cullen said during the court-martial that the orders to Sgt. Pruitt to cut his hair and trim his moustache "were in violation of regulation length were unconstitutional."

They also, he argued, violated Sgt. Pruitt's rights under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which permits freedom of expression.

Nearly 1,000 persons, including hundreds of U.S. servicemen in Britain, have signed a petition protesting Sgt. Pruitt's trial and trial.

Scores attended the court-martial and one, an airman, was arrested Friday for distributing protest pamphlets on the base, one of the 10th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing.

## U.S. Trade In Surplus Last Year

First in 3 Years, At \$1.7 Billion

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The nation's foreign trade showed a record surplus of exports over imports in December and finished the year 1973 with a large and unexpected surplus of nearly \$1.7 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

(It was the first U.S. annual trade surplus in three years, the Commerce Department said. In 1972, there was a record deficit of almost \$8.4 billion and in 1971 the deficit was \$2 billion.)

The massive turnaround in the trade balance was one of the bright features of a year that otherwise had plenty of problems.

Although there were a number of explanations, most economists say that the main one was the steady devaluation of the exchange rate of the dollar against nearly all the other leading currencies that began in late 1971 and reached its culmination last summer.

Since then, the dollar's "floating" exchange rate has risen fairly sharply against the other currencies, a factor that will work against a trade surplus this year.

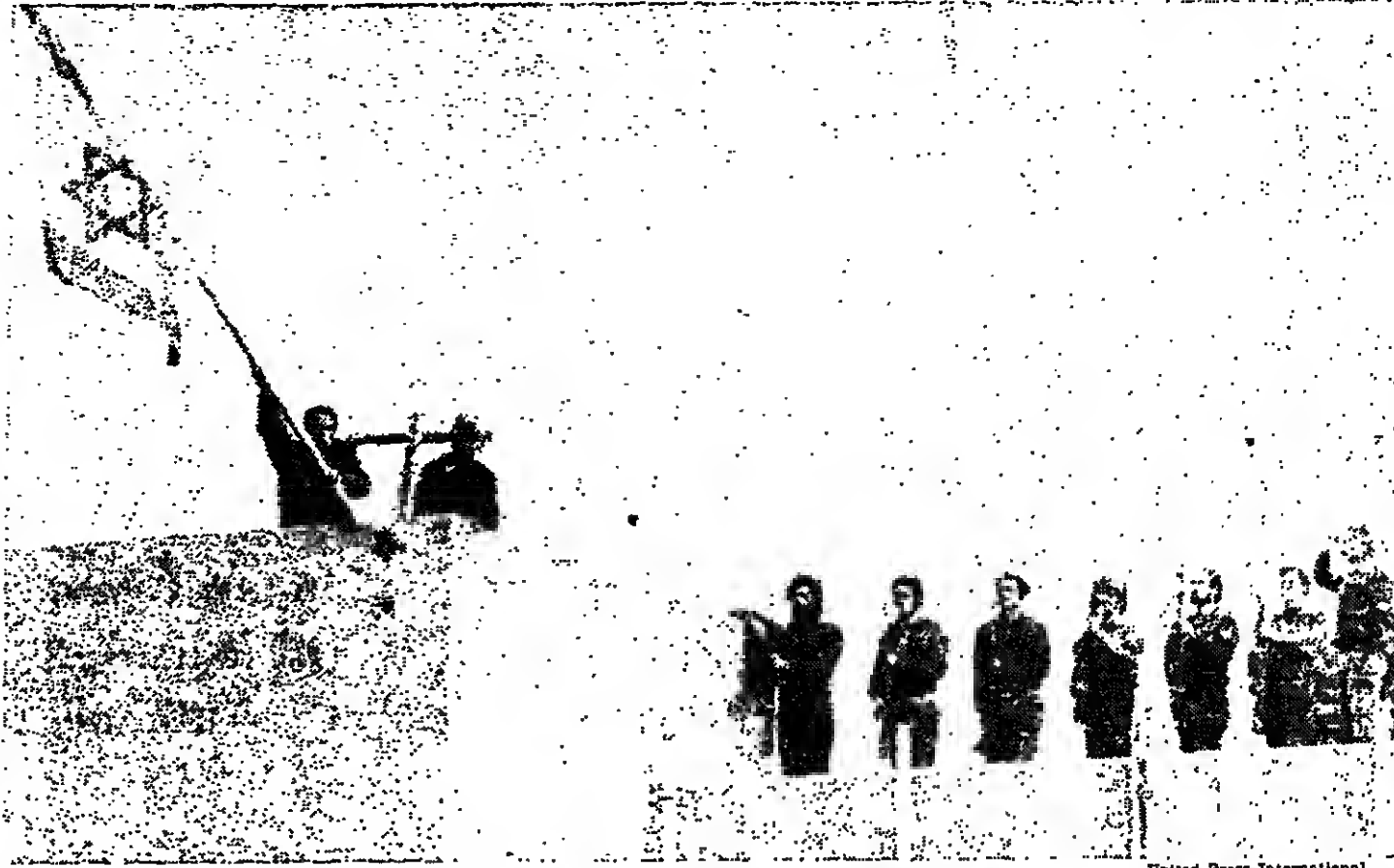
Spurred by devaluation, which made the cost of U.S. goods cheaper to foreign buyers, exports last year rose by an astonishing 44 percent over 1972, to \$70.8 billion, imports, which cost more to Americans, rose by 24 percent to \$69.1 billion, and most of this dollar increase represented higher prices rather than increased volume.

Last month, the export surplus was \$442 million, the largest for any month on record.

The surplus for the year of \$1.68 billion occurred in spite of the fact that the nation's oil import bill soared from \$12 billion in 1972 to \$7.5 billion in 1973.

The star performer on the export side last year was agricultural products, which accounted for two-fifths of the huge export expansion. Of the rise of \$2.4 billion in farm exports, in 1972, to \$17.9 billion last year, a little more than half was accounted for by sharply higher prices and the rest to larger volume of shipments.

The large sales of wheat and other grains to the Soviet Union played a role in the increase, but the greatest part of it was in sales to traditional customers.



LOWERING THE COLORS—Israeli flag being taken down from the top of a building in Adabiya, Egypt, on the west bank of the Suez Canal yesterday as the sector was handed back to the forces of the United Nations.

## Heath Says Miners Seek Leftist Rule

LONDON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Prime Minister Edward Heath said tonight that his government will not yield to "brute force" in its conflict with coal miners and railroad unions.

He said that Communists among the leaders of Britain's 268,000 miners are not seeking to get better pay for them but are trying to overthrow the elected government.

"I would have thought the country would have agreed that the government cannot yield to the brute force of industrial power," Mr. Heath said in an interview on British Broadcasting Corp. television. "We must find a more sensible way of finding a way out of our disputes."

The prime minister said that Mick McGahey, a Communist who is vice-president of the National Union of Mineworkers, "has made it plain that he regards this as a political matter."

"He has made it plain, as have other miners' leaders, that the object of what they are doing is not a wage negotiation—not to get a settlement of their claim—but to smash stage three of the government's anti-inflation policy and by that to smash what has been accepted by five million people and the government."

Leftist Ambitions  
"They have made it clear that they want to get rid of the elected government of the day and to get a left-wing government which will carry out their objectives."

The miners' union has said that it will not hand out strike pay inasmuch as miners' families will get government welfare money.

The miners have for 11 weeks halted overtime and the resulting fuel shortage in coal-dependent Britain has been blamed for the imposition, when the new year began, of a three-day work week in much of the nation's industry.

The miners have been asked by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Yamani Warns Japan on U.S. Talks

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Saudi Arabia's oil minister warned Japan bluntly and publicly today that it could face "very serious trouble" if the forthcoming Washington meeting of oil-consuming nations seeks to force a common front against producing countries.

"We are in a very strong position," said Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, who is regarded as the foremost oil strategist of the Arab world. Noting that Japan depends heavily on imported petroleum to fuel its factories and homes, he declared that this country and other consuming nations "cannot afford any sort of confrontation."

Sheikh Yamani did not explicitly threaten to cut the oil supply in response to any challenge, but the hint was unmistakable. His remarks—before a record-breaking luncheon audience of the Japanese Press Club—added to the existing anxiety here about participation in the Feb. 11 Washington conference.

Sheikh Yamani asserted that one of the motives behind the U.S.-sponsored conference is to put an end to bilateral deals between oil-producing countries and some of their big customers. To Japan, which is the largest as well as the most dependent oil-importing nation, he held out an alluring prospect of a special arrangement to bring it plenty of Saudi Arabian crude even in a world of scarcity.

Japan is in a preferred position to provide the technology and industrialization that Saudi Arabia desires in return for the oil from beneath its desert sands, Sheikh Yamani declared. "Japan is able to enjoy a bilateral arrangement," he said. "You do need oil. Oil will be in scarcity very soon in the coming few years. And, therefore, you can get much more than the others. You do need that bilateral arrangement."

Several recent economic deals, including special petrochemical sales and the announcement of a Japanese automobile assembly plant in Saudi Arabia, have been concluded between the two countries. During Sheikh Yamani's visit, there has been public discussion of a possible "friendship treaty" to enhance the growing economic ties.

The oil minister's use of both the stick and the carrot in appeals to Japan appears to reflect considerable worry about the potential impact of the forthcoming Washington meeting.

Japan agreed to participate shortly after receiving President Nixon's public invitation on Jan. 11. The Japanese—and evidently other major consuming nations—are uncertain of what the United States has in mind in the way of common resolve or joint action.

While Japan is a vital interest in increasing the supply and lowering the price of crude oil, it is also a country that has the wrath of its petroleum suppliers. As in his public statements here yesterday, the visiting Saudi leader continued today to forecast that his country will make efforts to reduce voluntarily the recently doubled price of crude oil.

Sheikh Yamani said yesterday that the price decision will be made as a group by six Persian Gulf states—Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar. In a television interview tonight, he expressed "very strong

hopes" that the other Persian Gulf states will go along with Saudi Arabia's price reduction plan. He would not specify the size of the proposed cuts.

Sheikh Yamani explained that although Saudi Arabia considers the present oil prices to be fair,

it wants to reduce them in the interest of international stability and the economic health of both the developing and the developed nations. While the oil minister did not mention the Washington conference of consuming nations (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



OIL TALKS—Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani (left), Saudi Arabian oil minister, and Belaid Abdesslem, Algerian industry and energy minister, meeting press yesterday.

## Rome Living Conditions Held No Better Than in 1st Century

By Paul Holmann

ROME, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The Eternal City is today supplied with less than half the amount of fresh water that it received through its famed aqueducts at the time of the Emperor Augustus.

There is more typhoid fever in Rome at present than in the time of the United States. The city's noise level is the highest in all of Italy. Rome's rate of carbon-monoxide pollution is often six times above the health-bazard limit.

These are a few of the ills denounced in a report sponsored by Italia Nostra, the nation's largest conservation group.

The detailed indictment of the city's many shortcomings is presented in a 170-page volume, "Mistaken Rome," containing the findings of 20 architects, urban planners, sociologists, doctors and other experts who have investigated conditions here.

Life was not all free bread and crumbles even in imperial Rome, when the city had a population of between one and two million. Journal and other Latin satirists complained about the overcrowding, the noise and the general rudeness.

Some Ways Worse  
Today Rome has close to three million inhabitants, and things seem not really much better than 1,500 years ago, and in some ways worse, the Italia Nostra report implies.

## Study Cites Pollution, Disease

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Its conclusions concern the urban policies adopted in Rome by virtually all local and national administrations since the city be-

## Suez City Evacuated By Israelis

Egyptian Army Freed From Trap

SUEZ, Egypt, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Israel handed over a third of its 560-square-mile bridgehead on the west bank of the Suez Canal today to United Nations forces, thus lifting a 96-day encirclement of Suez city and the Egyptian Third Army in the Sinai Desert.

The withdrawal marked completion of the first stage of the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement accord signed Jan. 18, which also calls for a thinning out of Egyptian forces and weaponry in the canal region.

Third Army forces took over the evacuated sector tonight. During the withdrawal, helmeted Israelis in evacuation vehicles

- Russia seen ready to press Syria on accord. Page 2.
- Israelis reportedly get assurances on Suez Canal cargo passage. Page 2.
- Egyptians feel reopening of canal gives them trump card. Page 2.

looked back at a smoke-streaked horizon, evidence of the last-minute destruction of documents, garbage and Egyptian military installations.

The Israelis pulled out to a line three miles north of Suez city. According to the disengagement accord, that began to be implemented Friday, the Israelis must quit the west bank by Feb. 21 and deploy behind a line 13 miles back in the Sinai by March 5.

The Israelis surrendered control of a 19-mile stretch of the Cairo-Suez highway from Kilometer 101 eastward to Suez on the waterway, thus lifting their encirclement of the port.

They also opened the route to unrestricted traffic from Cairo to the Third Army, which has been trapped in the Sinai since the Oct. 24 truce that ended the 1973 war.

"A Terrible Shame"  
"It's a shame, a terrible shame," an Israeli private said. "We're leaving a lot of soldiers behind here. I just hope they haven't died for nothing."

A senior officer said, "There had better be peace this time—we gave them everything."

At the southernmost Israeli position in the Gulf of Suez port of Adabiya, three abreast columns of captured Soviet-built T-55 tanks roared northward out of the sand and onto the road, kicking up clouds of gray dust.

Unit banners flew from long poles and stunted men sat in the turret hatches.

A private from Tel Aviv had his pet goose, Ibn, on the hood of his half-track. He found the brown and white goose in Suez two months ago and said he was bringing it back with him to his city apartment.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan observed the pullout at Jebel Ataka. It was delayed there for more than two hours because helicopters were unavailable to bring men down from the mountain west of the port below.

Three UN soldiers raised their blue and white flag on a mound near some earthen fortifications.

Two-and-a-half hours later, two Israelis lowered the Star of David flag from the roof of a three-story shell-riddled building.

Israeli sources said the separation of forces agreement would continue with a progressive shrinking of their west bank bridgeheads.

While the Israelis prepare a second-stage evacuation in the next two weeks, they said, Third Army units will stream across from the east bank and evacuate the canal region using the main highway to Cairo.

## Cyprus Honors Dead Hero

## Makarios Grants an Amnesty For Followers of Gen. Grivas

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Archbishop Makarios, president of Cyprus, today declared a general amnesty for the guerrilla fighters of Gen. George Grivas, who died yesterday of a heart attack at the age of 75.

The archbishop said Grivas' fighters wanted by the authorities could take advantage of the amnesty "provided they leave their hiding places within five days and surrender themselves to authorities together with their armaments."

He said: "I hope this gesture of the government will be duly appreciated and will meet with proper response. I am certain everyone wishes to see peace and normality restored among Greek

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## U.S. Offers to Sell Wheat to U.S.

by Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (UPI).—A Soviet trade official offered to sell wheat to the United States to help replenish grain that have been diminished by heavy exports over the last two years.

Mr. S. Alkhimov, a visiting minister of foreign trade, said at a news conference here today that "no problem" exists of last year's bumper crop in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Alkhimov said the 1974 harvest is brought in and will be plentiful. He did not mention prices.

Alkhimov made his offer after leaders of the visiting group wanted that a wheat sale this spring could drive up the price of a loaf of bread as high as \$1. Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture have told such a sale is "irrealistic" although conceding that wheat imports might be

Economic Council. The council, a businessmen's group that seeks to foster trade between the two countries, plans to open an office in Moscow in March.

U.S. Soviet Members  
Although the council was originally conceived by major U.S. corporations as serving business interests outside the government sector, it does in effect combine private business on the American side and government officials on the Soviet side, since virtually all economic activity in the Soviet Union is government controlled and operated.

The council's board of directors, consisting of 26 American corporate officers and 26 Soviet of-

icials in industry and foreign trade, is planning to meet in late February in Washington to discuss trade opportunities between the two countries.

Mr. Alkhimov said the Soviet delegation will be led by Nikolai S. Patolchev, Minister of Foreign Trade.

When asked about any new major business deals that might be under negotiation, Mr. Alkhimov said American companies are discussing the possible construction of modern hotels in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Yalta, together with the training of Soviet service personnel, to promote tourism. He declined to identify the concerns involved.

## Misinformation FBI During Probe

## Porter Pleads Guilty to Watergate Lie

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Herbert L. Porter, the former scheduling director of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, pleaded guilty today to a charge of lying to the FBI during its early inquiry into the Watergate affair.

Porter, 35, was asked by Judge William P. Bryant in U.S. District Court, "How do you wish to plead?"

"I plead guilty, Your Honor," Porter replied, standing next to his lawyer, Charles B. Murray. Richard Ben-Veniste, the assistant special Watergate prosecutor in charge of a task force investigating the burglary of Democratic national headquarters at the Watergate complex on June 17, 1972, and subsequent cover-up, told the court, "We believe he (Porter) has cooperated fully."

Judge Bryant released him on his personal recognizance during the approximately one month it will take for a presentencing investigation.

Porter, of Laguna Hills, Calif., joined the re-election committee in May, 1971, after brief service in the White House under Herbert G. Klein, former director of communications.

He had not sought immunity from making a statement he said, with the special Watergate prosecutors and with the Senate Watergate committee. He was charged with lying to the FBI on July 19, 1972, in an arrangement worked out with Jeb Stuart Magruder, second in command at the re-election committee.



Herbert L. Porter

Federal law prohibits anyone from making a statement he knows is false in any matter "within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States government."

Porter freely admitted making the false statement when he testified before the Senate committee, and this admission led to his indictment.

He told the committee that Magruder had asked him to think up a rationale for transferring about \$33,000 to G. Gordon Liddy, later convicted in the Watergate burglary. Porter said the idea was to have them both agree on a story that was "a little more legitimate-sounding than dirty tricks."

Porter said that he suggested they tell the FBI that the money had been spent on college-age students who supposedly were paid to infiltrate radical groups. Later, when Magruder told the story, Porter backed him up.

The charge is punishable by 5 years in jail and a \$10,000 fine. Magruder pleaded guilty Aug. 16 to charges of conspiring to obstruct justice. His sentencing has been deferred and he is cooperating with the special prosecutor's office.

## Held in Murder Author in London

VOON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—A today charged an unnamed man, John James O'Brien, with the murder of author's Pope-Hennessy.

57-year-old writer—officially a member of the late Queen's household—died in a hospital Friday being attacked at his West end home.

O'Brien will appear in court tomorrow.



## Kidnapped Honorary Consul

Ulster Police Check Report  
That IRA Killed W. German

BELFAST, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Detectives today were checking a statement by a Protestant political leader that kidnapped West German businessman Thomas Niedermayer has been murdered by the underground Irish Republican Army.

The Rev. Ian Paisley said in a

Heath Says  
Miners Seek  
Leftist Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

their union leaders to vote this Thursday and Friday to authorize a complete strike, and the union chiefs predict that it will be authorized—possibly to begin Feb. 10.

Mr. Heath said tonight that the government has not yet decided whether to stop Social Security payments to families of striking miners.

"We are considering this," he said. "But no decision has been taken because we were trying to get a working agreement with the trade unions."

Share prices fell sharply today on the London Stock Exchange, with one broker citing "fears for the future" in view of a conviction that the coal miners will stage a strike. The Financial Times industrial index lost 14.6 points, dropping to 301.7—near its lowest level in seven years, the 289.5 registered on Dec. 12, 1966.

Mr. McGahey said today that he will appeal to troops to join the miners if there is a strike and the army is assigned coal-mining duties. Other miners' leaders said that they will allow coal pits to be flooded if the country is plunged into a national mines shutdown.

Mr. Heath refused to say whether he will seek a new mandate, by calling an early general election now, as a means of getting Britain out of its economic crisis.

Asked about a threat by mine union leaders to blockade power stations by means of picketing, the prime minister said that this would be "abhorrent" to most Britons. He said that it would be up to the police to prevent it.

The Confederation of British Industry, which represents 2,000 heavy industry firms, earlier today urged the prime minister to call a crisis meeting in his No. 10 Downing Street office to yield to the coal miners' threats.

Amid this mounting crisis, wildcat walkouts today by train crews disrupted Britain's state-run rail system. They plunged London's busy commuter network into chaos and also cut long-distance services.

The wildest rail walkouts were called to protest management refusal of overtime pay for members of two unions left without work yesterday because of an overtime ban by 29,000 locomotive engineers.

The engineers' ban has halted all Sunday train services for seven consecutive weeks.

The engineers announced today that they plan to intensify their job actions with a series of one-day strikes on a regional basis. The union said that it would continue its ban on overtime and Sunday work.

Government officials were today drafting an emergency plan to keep vital services functioning during a mine shutdown, which they said would gravely damage Britain's staggering economy.

The energy secretary, Lord Carrington, said yesterday that "the situation would be very serious indeed. We should not be on a three-day week any longer, but on a two-day week or something very much less."

He said that the conflict might reach a point where there is enough energy only to maintain vital services like hospitals and sewage. About 70 percent of Britain's electric power is coal-produced.

sermon to his congregation last night that the IRA had offered to release Mr. Niedermayer if the British government would transfer to a Northern Ireland prison two sisters held in Britain for setting off a bomb in London last year.

"There was no response from the British government and now I have been informed that Mr. Niedermayer has been brutally murdered by the IRA," Mr. Paisley, a leader of hardline Protestant political activists, said.

Mr. Niedermayer, the honorary West German consul here, was abducted from his Belfast home a month ago.

In London, a Home Office spokesman confirmed tonight that sources identifying themselves as Mr. Niedermayer's captors threatened to kill him unless the British government heeded their demand about the imprisoned sisters. He said that the approach was made direct to Prime Minister Edward Heath in a telephone call four weeks ago, and was "purported to originate from the Provisional Irish Republican Army."

"Could Be Released"

The Home Office said today that it was to the effect that Herr Niedermayer could be released if certain prisoners serving sentences here were returned to Northern Ireland and that he would be killed unless affirmation was received the following day.

The government felt compelled to reaffirm its determination not to negotiate under threats which could lead to an encouragement of kidnapping as a weapon in Northern Ireland, the spokesman added.

He said that since Mr. Niedermayer was abducted, the British and West German governments and the police had received a number of approaches promising information. The spokesman said, however, that there was no evidence that any of those who claimed to hold the West German did in fact have him captive.

IRA leaders in Dublin have disclaimed responsibility for the kidnapping.

A spokesman for the Royal Ulster Constabulary said today that the businessman's disappearance remained a mystery and that every avenue of the investigation had drawn a blank.

Truce Seen Ending

Political sources said today that two militant Protestant groups—the Ulster Volunteer Force and the Ulster Freedom Fighters—would probably announce within 24 hours the end of their two-month-old cease-fire.

The sources said that the move could produce a major upsurge in sectarian violence.

A bomb extensively damaged City Council offices in the border town of Newry today, but injured no one, police said.

Two armed men planted the bomb in the newly built offices and gave 10 minutes' warning to the staff to clear out, a police spokesman said. The bomb went off 40 minutes later.

Six bombs damaged buildings in Newry, Strabane and Newcastle late yesterday, shortly after more than 6,000 Catholics marched in Londonderry to mark the anniversary of "Bloody Sunday."

There were no injuries from yesterday's explosions.

On "Bloody Sunday" two years ago, soldiers shot 13 Catholics to death during a march.

Fog Delays Hussein

On Trip to Romania

BUCHAREST, Jan. 28 (AP).—King Hussein of Jordan today was forced to postpone his official visit to Romania because of thick fog prevented his plane from landing at Bucharest's international airport.

The Romanian news agency, Agerpres, said King Hussein's plane landed at Istanbul and would resume its journey when the weather cleared. The king is scheduled to have talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.



AMNESTY IN CYPRUS—Some of the prisoners released yesterday in the amnesty given to followers of the late Gen. George Grivas seen leaving a Nicosia prison.

## Cyprus Honors Dead Hero

Makarios Grants an Amnesty  
For Followers of Gen. Grivas

(Continued from Page 1)

Cypriots for the good of our national cause."

Police sources estimated that a few hundred armed men acting under the orders of Gen. Grivas still were in hiding.

Their organization, EOKA II (National Organization for the Cyprus Struggle), said in a statement announcing Gen. Grivas' death at his hideout in the port of Limassol that it will continue the struggle for Enosis (Union with Greece) under a new leader designated by him.

Gen. Grivas' successor, who has not been identified, announced a cease-fire today.

"We inform the president of the republic, the parties and the Greek Cypriot people that our organization has ordered a suspension of its action," the announcement said.

Athens Pays Tribute

The Greek government, which on Saturday condemned the use of violence in Cyprus, said today it mourned Gen. Grivas "as a hero and pays tribute to the memory of this great national figure."

Former minister George Pavlos, spokesman of the opposition Center Union party, said "Gen. Grivas' death is a blow to the Greek people as a whole."

A Cyprus government spokesman said Gen. Grivas was to be buried in Greece, where his body will be taken "Wednesday."

He said the government declared three days of mourning and ordered schools closed and flags to be flown at half staff.

Scores of wreaths were placed by Gen. Grivas' frail body, which lay in a coffin draped with a Greek flag on a simple table-like bedstead in a small room in Limassol, witnesses said.

Local observers estimated that about 10,000 persons had filed past the coffin by late today. Many shops in Limassol remained closed today and trade unions called on their members to stop work tomorrow to pay respect to Gen. Grivas.

In his Mediterranean island homeland, Gen. Grivas was a national hero to his small band of supporters and a hated villain to his enemies.

To Archbishop Makarios, the crusty general with the bristling moustache had been a comrade-in-arms in the struggle against British colonialism in the late 1950s. But in recent years, the archbishop denounced him as a criminal terrorist and a half-crazed madman committed only to treason.

But to many who have watched

the turmoil of Cyprus during the last several decades—the struggle for independence, the bloody communal fighting of Greek and Turkish Cypriots and the agony over Enosis—the general was perhaps a symbol of the strife and a tragic figure.

He once described himself: "I have lived as a Cypriot; I have felt as a Greek."

The obsession of Enosis that had haunted the general since his youth brought him out of a comfortable life of retirement in Greece in 1971, when he returned to Cyprus secretly to revitalize the underground movement against Archbishop Makarios.

Since then, his campaign of terror has escalated from hit-and-run machine-gun attacks and bombings to political assassinations, the kidnapping of a government cabinet minister and more recently an attempt against the archbishop's life.

Ignored Athens Pleas

Hunted and in hiding, the general is said to have directed a force of 500 to 700 followers and had remained adamant despite pleas by the Greek government to call off the campaign.

The general, a military man all his adult life, was a retired and virtually unknown 57-year-old army colonel in 1956 when he met Bishop Makarios, then the Greek Cypriot leader, summoned him to the island to take over the underground campaign for independence.

Leading the guerrilla fight against British rule in the Crown colony, he adopted the nom de guerre Digenis—a mythical invincible Greek Cypriot—and defied efforts to catch him on the 3,572-square-mile island.

London put a \$250,000 price on his head and 35,000 troops on his trail, but for more than four years he eluded capture and directed a campaign that left more than 600 killed and 1,300 wounded. Independence followed.

After the independence, he assumed the presidency of the new Commonwealth republic in August, 1960, but that was not what Gen. Grivas had wanted or fought for.

Declaring that he had been betrayed, Gen. Grivas refused to acknowledge the independence and was underwritten by Britain, Greece and Turkey, and continuing Archbishop Makarios' renunciation of Enosis.

Gen. Grivas returned to Greece a hero for his stand and was granted general's rank and a lifetime pension. He tried politics but failed to get elected as a member of parliament, because of his extreme rightist views.

George Theodoros Grivas was born in Trikomo, Cyprus, near Famagusta, on May 23, 1898. His father was a businessman and his mother a physician. He attended school in Famagusta, but when as a teen-ager he learned that his parents intended him to become a doctor, he went to Greece and enrolled at the Military Academy in Athens.

He was an artillery officer in Greece's disastrous war with the Turks in 1922 and became a staff officer at the age of 30. He was sent to the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre in Paris and on his return lectured for a time at a military training school in Salonika.

When World War II began, he was a division commander and led a small but powerful rightist resistance group known as X, which operated in the Athens area during the German occupation.

Acquaintances described him as earnest, emotional and tough-minded, with little time for humor. He was austere in habit and dressed conservatively.

He and his wife, Vassiliki Dekas Grivas, had no children.

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Japan Given  
Oil Warning  
By Yamani

(Continued from Page 1)

In this connection, it is possible that the voluntary price-reduction plan is designed in part to head off action in concert by consuming nations.

Japanese leaders, who find themselves caught between their major military ally and economic market (the United States) and their second-largest oil supplier (Saudi Arabia), have been hoping for American assurances and information during a planned visit here of U.S. Under Secretary of State William H. Donaldson as a special envoy to discuss the forthcoming meeting. Today, the disappointed Japanese announced that Mr. Donaldson's trip has been scrapped, evidently because he is too busy preparing at home for the Washington conference.

OPEC Meeting in Vienna

VIENNA, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Officials of the world's major oil-exporting nations met today to plan a study aimed at stabilizing crude oil prices and preventing economic chaos for consumers and producers of oil.

One method under consideration by officials of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was to link the price of oil to the cost of Western manufactured products.

Jobert Proposes Arab-European Energy Panel

KUWAIT, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert called here today for the establishment of a committee representing the Arab oil states and members of the European community to help deal with the world energy crisis.

Mr. Jobert told local reporters after talks with Kuwaiti leaders that this would be a first step toward wider consultations on the crisis. He later went to Syria, the last leg of his Middle East tour. Mr. Jobert arrived here yesterday after talks in Saudi Arabia.

The foreign minister's talks laid stress on Middle East peace prospects and global solutions to the energy crisis as well as bilateral business.

Mr. Jobert also told reporters that France believed that a solution to the Middle East problem providing secure borders between Israel and the Arab neighbors and guaranteeing the rights of the Palestinian people could not be achieved by the superpowers alone.

France does not favor leaving the solution to be guaranteed by any single power. He said "It must be guaranteed by all world powers."

Tunisia to Set Up Panel to Study Libya Merger

TUNIS, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The government decided today to set up a national commission to investigate the problems of merging Tunisia with Libya, a government statement said.

It gave no timetable for the commission's work.

It said Premier Hedi Moughrabi will introduce a constitutional amendment in parliament Friday to allow holding a referendum on the merger.

A plan to merge the two countries into the Islamic Arab Republic was signed Jan. 12 by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and Libya's head of state, Col. Moammar Qadhafi. Subsequent statements by Tunisian leaders have shown reluctance to consummate the union rapidly, political sources said.

The government also ordered contact on the merger to begin with Algeria and Morocco "in the spirit of Maghreb unity." The Maghreb is the name given to the North African Arab countries on the Mediterranean.

Amin Bans Wigs

KAMPALA, Uganda, Jan. 28 (UPI).—President Idi Amin today banned the wearing of wigs in government offices and at public functions because he said he did not want Ugandans to wear the hair of dead imperialists or Africans killed by imperialists.

## Assurances Reportedly Given Egypt

## Russia Seen Ready to Press Syria

By Jim Hoagland

CAIRO, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Egypt has received firm Russian assurances that Moscow will exert influence on Syria to reach a disengagement agreement with Israel and to participate in the Geneva peace conference, according to highly placed Egyptian officials.

It is the Russian promise to prod Syria, affirmed during Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy's visit to Moscow last week, that partly underlies official Egyptian optimism on the stage of the Geneva conference, these sources indicated.

Mr. Fahmy reportedly feels that the major accomplishment of his visit was obtaining a public Soviet endorsement of the Egyptian-Israeli military disengagement agreement, which was worked out this month by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

This endorsement from the Russians, the major arms suppliers to Egypt and Syria, will undercut domestic Syrian opposition to a similar Syrian arrangement with Israel, the Egyptians feel.

Egypt, which needs Syrian participation at the Geneva conference to head off charges from other Arab states that it is dealing separately with Israel, expects and insists on stronger Russian participation in the next stage of the peace effort, according to Egyptian sources.

Kissinger Success

Mr. Fahmy's visit is being portrayed here as having lessened the uneasiness and suspicions that were building up in Moscow over the visible success with his diplomacy and over the growing stream of American business and professional men among them.

Mr. Fahmy is reliably reported to have stressed to the Russians that they must "act, not just react" and help move the Geneva conference along.

Egyptian officials said that they were satisfied with the way the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Canal area is proceeding.

"In contrast to their previous attitude, the Israelis are not stalling," one of President Anwar Sadat's aides said. He said that

Shortcomings  
Of Rome Cited

(Continued from Page 1)

cently denounced what he called the "negative records" of the city—high infant mortality among others—and has called a conference next month to discuss its problems.

"Mistaken Rome" lists also the following inadequacies in the city:

• Rome still has not a single waste-treatment plant.

• The city would need three times as many sewers as are functioning now.

• Viral hepatitis and other liver diseases caused by the environment have increased 14 times in 10 years.

• Sixty percent of all children suffer from intestinal parasites.

• One child out of two has physical malformations due to the lack of parks and other recreational facilities.

• Fifty thousand Romans still live in shacks or caves.

• The last zoning regulations—enacted in 1932—are continually violated by developers and city officials.

• Rome needs a thousand more kindergartens and 5,000 new elementary-school classrooms.

• The city has only a little more than 20 square feet of park space and other green areas for each inhabitant, one of the lowest rates in all Europe.

To improve Rome's dire conditions, Italia Nostra calls for a program of low-cost housing, urban rehabilitation work in the city's historic center, a ban on private building projects on sites that are still vacant and the creation of many new parks in outlying districts.

## McNamara Says Oil Cost Hurts 3d World Most

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP).—Robert S. McNamara, president of the World Bank, said today that the current energy crisis is not just a crisis of shortage but more especially one of price, particularly for poor nations.

He cited a fourfold rise in the price of light crude oil in two years.

"This means a tremendous financial problem in the short run for the developed industrialized nations of the world, but an even greater problem not just for the short run, but the long run, for the developing countries," Mr. McNamara said on a television program here.

"We estimate that this price increase will cause the developing countries to spend \$10 billion more this year than they did last year, assuming they're able to continue their oil imports."

"The probability is they're going to have to cut back on oil imports and this is going to deprive their economies of the energy they need to make the modest increases in growth they previously planned," he said.



Ismail Fahmy

the thinning out of Egyptian forces on the canal's east bank, called for in the agreement, would proceed in stages linked to the Israeli withdrawal back into the Sinai Peninsula.

Egyptians Hold Reopening  
Of Canal as Highest Trump

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Jan. 28 (NYT).—To Egyptians, the Suez Canal is more than the dividing line between Africa and Asia and an irreplaceable economic asset. It is a national monument like the Pyramids and the Aswan Dam.

There is no doubt in their minds that when it is reopened about four to six months from now, it will regain its old glory and again will earn Egypt millions of dollars. In the last full year of operation, 1966, more than 20,000 ships passed through the canal, about 60 a day. The country's income from the canal was \$220 million.

Although President Anwar Sadat, in his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, rejected an Israeli request for assurances that he would reopen the canal immediately, it is certain that the Egyptians will start clearing operations as soon as possible.

Rebuilding Cities

The actual reopening of the canal and, even more so, permission for Israeli ships to go through, are another matter. They are trump cards in Mr. Sadat's hand. And while no one is in a position to know how he will play them, most observers are convinced that he will keep one or both of them for bargaining about an overall settlement covering all Arab territories—East Jerusalem, the west bank of the Jordan River and the Golan Heights as well as the Sinai Peninsula.

Similarly, while reconstruction of canal cities such as Port Said, Suez, Ismailia, Sidi Barrani, and others is under way, the clearing operations are completed.

A month ago, Japan promised Egypt a \$140-million loan to finance a large part of the clearing operations.

Even before the October war ended, Egyptian diplomats in Washington and various European capitals entered into contact with the United States and other nations, asking them to update their bids for various phases of the reopening operations.

Egyptian and foreign specialists here say the job will take between four and six months. Shipping on a modest scale may resume before the clearing operations are completed.

Israel Reportedly Received  
Pledge on Canal Shipments

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Israeli cargo, but not Israeli flag ships, will be permitted to pass through the Suez Canal when the waterway is cleared and reopened, according to reliable sources here.

The sources said this "understanding" had been reached at the same time as the separation-of-forces agreement signed by Israel and Egypt and had been conveyed to Israel by U.S. officials.

Israel's official position is that the canal is an international waterway and, therefore, should be opened to shipping from all nations. Privately, however, officials here have indicated that Israel will not object to an initial compromise arrangement under which cargo to and from Israel will pass through the canal in foreign ships.

For Israel, a reopened canal would represent a major political and military plus and a significant economic boon. If Israeli cargo is permitted through the canal, major savings would be possible in shipping products to East Africa and the Far East.

At present, heavy manufactured items, citrus and other products destined for the Far East must be sent around the Cape of Good Hope, transported across Israel by road to the port of Eilat, at the northern end of the Gulf of Aqaba, which opens onto the Red Sea.

Shipping-industry officials say that their transport costs to Asia could be halved if foreign ships were permitted to take on cargo at the Mediterranean ports of Haifa and Ashdod and carry it directly through the canal.

More significant in the Israeli view, however, would be the political and military benefits of a reopened and reactivated canal. Premier Golda Meir stressed this point in an address to the parliament in an address to the parliament recently.

If Egypt fulfills its commitment to reopen the canal, rebuild the bombed-out cities along its banks and restore normal civilian life to the once-thriving canal area, she said, "it can be a highly significant turning point in the development of the region, a turning away from war in the direction of peace."

Israeli leaders, including Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, have discussed the rebuilding and re-populating of the canal zone as a crucial test of Egyptian goodwill in implementing the separation-of-forces agreement.

When the Israeli pullback mountain passes in the Sinai completed in March, many Egyptians expect full diplomatic relations to be restored between Egypt and the United States.

Competent Egyptian officials said that, while no official invitation has been issued, President Nixon to visit Egypt, a visit would be welcomed.

This feeling had been conveyed to the White House, these officials said. They pointed out that Mr. Sadat met an American congressional delegation in November and they added that Egypt expected a growing number of American and European politicians to visit the country.

One of Mr. Sadat's aides said that Egypt was prepared to discuss large-scale American aid to increase economic relations "once the proper political framework for cooperation had been established." He added that Mr. Kissinger's visit had begun create such a framework.

Port Tewfik is likely to start soon, it is not expected that Egyptian ships will be willing to complete the creation of an entire new civilian region as long as Israeli forces remain on the Gidi and Mitia passes in the Sinai.

Shortly after the cease-fire on Oct. 22, Minister of Reconstruction Osman Ahmed Osman announced that his plans included at least three tunnels to dig under the canal—first, from the Nile, pedestrian, road traffic and a railroad. Later, the Cairo press announced plans for five tunnels, presumably one near each of the major cities.

The tunnels, it is felt, could have a major strategic importance by making it easier for the Egyptians to move heavy armaments to Sinai in a hurry. More than a million persons were displaced from the area in 1967. They and many more will be returned, according to Mr. Osman's plans.

A month ago, Japan promised Egypt a \$140-million loan to finance a large part of the clearing operations.

Even before the October war ended, Egyptian diplomats in Washington and various European capitals entered into contact with the United States and other nations, asking them to update their bids for various phases of the reopening operations.

Egyptian and foreign specialists here say the job will take between four and six months. Shipping on a modest scale may resume before the clearing operations are completed.

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## ies Remark Made by Dean

# Krogh Believes Nixon Learned Of Cover-Up Late in Affair

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—Former White House aide Bill Krogh Jr. said yesterday that he is convinced that President Nixon was not aware of the Watergate cover-up before March 30, 1973, the date Mr. Nixon has said he first learned of it.

## Pat Brown Son Runs for Calif. Governorship

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 28 (AP).—Secretary of State Edmund G. Brown Jr. set out today to capture the California governorship his father lost to Ronald Reagan eight years ago.

The 36-year-old Democrat formally declared his candidacy with a pledge to "create a new spirit of activism and hope in state government." He said he would start with a sweeping reorganization of the state's executive offices.

Mr. Brown's statement did not directly mention that his father, Pat Brown, was governor from 1965 to 1967.

He became the fifth formal candidate for the Democratic nomination in the June 4 primary and is considered the frontrunner by many observers. The four others are San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto, U.S. Rep. Jerome Waldie, businessman William Matson Roth and Attorney Herb Rafter.

## Land ICBMs Said to Fuel Arms Race

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—The Federation of American Scientists says that the only "stable alternative" to a continuing nuclear arms race is for the United States and the Soviet Union gradually to destroy their land-based missiles and rely on sea-based submarines and bombers to deter each other from atomic attack.

As the federation views the situation, it is the nuclear-tipped, land-based ICBMs of both superpowers (1,054 for the United States and 1,618 for the Soviet Union) that are at the heart of the arms race.

**Increasing Accuracy**  
The increasing accuracy of new missiles—as opposed to those fired from submarines, which are generally less accurate—continues to fuel fears that one side will eventually be able to annihilate the other's land-based forces by striking a surprise first blow at opposing missile silos.

It is this mutual fear, the federation says, that produces "unstable and suspicious" mental incentives for striking out and spurs the arms race by driving pressure to either better the existing force or build up other types of land-based weapons.

As long as these missiles are both arsenals, the federation says, they will "draw fire" to the American and Soviet land-based arsenals and both sides seek to attack each other's missile bases.

said he based this conclusion on a statement made to him by former White House Counsel John W. Dean 3d. Krogh quoted Dean as telling him on March 30, "Bud, the President is being badly fooled. He just doesn't know what's been going on."

An associate of Krogh's said last night that Krogh was "just saying that Dean said the President didn't know everything.... He [the President] certainly could have known something, but Bud [Krogh] still holds to his conclusion that the President was not aware of the cover-up before March 21."

In his Senate Watergate committee testimony last summer, Dean charged that Mr. Nixon was aware of the cover-up at least a week, if not months, before the March 21 meeting.

**Demands for Money**  
Dean testified that on March 13 he told Mr. Nixon of demands for money from the convicted Watergate conspirators in exchange for their continued silence about the involvement of others in the Watergate break-in.

Krogh refused yesterday to call Dean a liar or accuse him of perjury, but he did say that his recollection of their conversation casts some doubt on Dean's sworn testimony.

**Wasn't Consistent**  
Dean's testimony "wasn't consistent with what he told me, and he would have no reason on the 20th of March not to disclose this completely to me," Krogh said.

Krogh stressed, however, that his conclusion that Mr. Nixon was unaware of the cover-up was based entirely upon the conversation with him.

"I don't know whether the President was told other things by Bob Haldeman, John Ehrlichman or John Mitchell. I don't know anything about that," Krogh said. Mr. Haldeman is the former White House chief of staff; Mr. Ehrlichman, the President's former top domestic adviser; and Mr. Mitchell, the former attorney general and Nixon campaign chief.

Krogh said that Dean "had been under enormous pressure himself, for seven months. [He] told me he hadn't slept for weeks. And you have to understand John Dean and I were very close friends.... He might not have told me what the truth was on the 20th of March, but I believe he did."

**6-Month Sentence**  
Krogh, who was head of the White House "plumbers" unit in charge of investigating leaks to the news media, was sentenced to six months in jail last week for his guilty plea to a conspiracy charge in connection with the 1971 burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Dean, who was fired by Mr. Nixon on April 30, has pleaded guilty to one charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice in the Watergate case. He has not been sentenced.

Meanwhile, Attorney General William F. French said in an interview in U.S. News & World Report that he does not think the House of Representatives will impeach Mr. Nixon "on the basis of any evidence that's available to me today" and that to try would be "the greatest form of foolishness."

**E. Europe Buys U.S. Tobacco**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—The Agriculture Department says that Eastern Europe is emerging as a major market for high-quality American cigarette tobacco.



FATHER AND SON—Sen. Henry (Scoop) Jackson holding the door for his son, Peter, 7, in Washington TV studio.

## Gas Rationing May Be Needed By April, Sen. Jackson Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., whose subcommittee on investigations held three days of hearings last week on the energy crisis, said yesterday that gasoline rationing may be necessary by the second quarter of the year unless the Arab countries resume oil shipments.

"I believe the present situation clearly indicates that in the second quarter we're going to be in a posture where gas rationing may well be a reality," he said in a television interview. "I don't think there's much doubt about it unless there are some developments overseas which would indicate that we will get extra crude material."

The president of the American Petroleum Institute, Frank N. Icard, said he would oppose rationing except as a last resort. "We think the gasoline situation will be extremely tight in the spring and the late spring and early summer," he said. "Hopefully, if everything goes well, we will not have to ration."

Mr. Icard was replying to questions on a different television program. Sen. Jackson said that to avoid "deep trouble" after April 1, "we'd probably need one million barrels a day" of Arab oil. He said that 900,000 barrels were arriving directly from Arab nations before the oil embargo began last autumn.

**Daylight Saving Attacked by U.S. Senators**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—Legislation was introduced in the Senate yesterday to repeal daylight saving time during the winter months.

Several senators said that daylight saving time jeopardizes children by forcing them to go to school in early-morning darkness. They referred to the pre-dawn deaths of eight children in Florida since the energy-saving time schedule became effective Jan. 6 for the winter months.

The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, called for immediate repeal of winter daylight saving time and said it has failed as an energy-conservation measure.

Indicated that the Arab oil embargo will end soon—a point with which Mr. Icard agreed—Sen. Jackson said: "It is simply not a reliable basis on which to plan."

Sen. Jackson, the floor manager of emergency energy legislation before the Senate, said he favors:

- Adjusting the oil depletion allowance by lowering it for large companies and raising it for small independent firms.
- Providing tax incentives to promote using capital for increased drilling.
- A bill directing automobile manufacturers to produce cars that will reduce gasoline consumption by 50 percent within the next 10 years.

The emergency energy bill is expected to come up for a vote in the Senate tomorrow. It could go to the House later in the week.

Meanwhile, federal energy chief William E. Simon promised Congress today the nation will be given adequate advance warning if oil and gasoline rationing becomes necessary.

Mr. Simon stressed that no such decision has been made and that shortages are not severe enough to warrant rationing.

In Hawaii, motorists faced shorter gasoline lines this morning, the first day of a mandatory rationing plan aimed at reducing long lines at service stations.

Under the plan, only vehicles with license plates ending in even numbers and gas tanks one-quarter full or less were serviced today. Vehicles with odd-numbered license plates can fill up tomorrow.

The alternate-day plan will be in effect daily except Saturday and Sunday, when no gasoline will be sold except to emergency vehicles.

At the same time, in Cleveland, the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, the nation's 16th largest oil company, has reported a 24 percent gain in earnings for 1973.

**Ex-Rep. Dowdy Begins 6-Month Jail Sentence**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 28 (AP).—Former Rep. John W. Dowdy, D., Texas, entered the Springfield Medical Center for federal prisoners today to serve a six-month term for perjury.

Dowdy, 62, was convicted in 1971 on eight counts of bribery, conspiracy and perjury for accepting a \$25,000 bribe in return for trying to block a Justice Department investigation of a Baltimore home improvement firm.

## Gallup Poll Republican Voters Choose Ford as Top Prospect for '76

By George Gallup  
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 28.—Vice-President Ford, Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, and former New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller are in close contention as the top choices of Republican voters for their party's nomination for president in 1976, according to the Gallup poll.

Mr. Ford is the top choice of 34 percent of Republicans, while Gov. Reagan is the choice of 20 percent and Mr. Rockefeller is selected by 18 percent. Rounding out the top five choices of Republicans are former Texas Gov. John B. Connally, 9 percent of the vote, and Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois, 8 percent.

Survey respondents were asked to choose from a list of 10 men who have figured prominently in speculation over the 1976 presidential race.

Mr. Ford's selection as Vice-President has projected him into the national spotlight as a possible GOP nominee in 1976. He has, however, thus far indicated that he will not be a candidate in 1976. To determine the rankings if Mr. Ford chooses not to run, Republicans in the survey who chose him were asked which of the men on the list would be their second choice.

**Divided Equally**  
The findings show Mr. Ford's support dividing about equally between Gov. Reagan and Mr. Rockefeller, leaving these two men far ahead of the rest of the field.

The following table shows the choices of Republican voters with Mr. Ford included:

Vice-President Ford.....	34%
Gov. Reagan.....	20
Mr. Rockefeller.....	20
Mr. Connally.....	9
Sen. Percy.....	8
Sen. Howard Baker.....	5
Elliot Richardson.....	3
Sen. Mark Hatfield.....	2
Sen. James Buckley.....	2
Sen. Edward Brooke.....	1
No preference/Other.....	8

With Republican party affiliation at its lowest point in a decade, as shown in recent Gallup surveys, GOP candidates will increasingly need to appeal to voters outside party ranks. It is, therefore, important to assess how current GOP possibilities fare among independents.

The results again show a close three-way battle between Gov. Reagan, 17 percent; Mr. Ford, 16 percent, and Mr. Rockefeller, 14 percent. Next is Sen. Percy, with

10 percent of the vote of independents, and Sen. Baker of Tennessee, with 8 percent.

A review of Gallup surveys since 1958 shows that the man who led as the top nomination choice of GOP voters at the outset of a congressional election year usually ended up as the nominee two years later.

## Schoolgirl, 16, Sues After FBI Probes Her Letter to Reds

By Joseph F. Sullivan

NEWARK, N.J., Jan. 28 (NYT).—The FBI has admitted that it is keeping a "subversive" file on a 16-year-old high-school girl who wrote a letter to the Socialist Workers party as part of a school project.

Although J. Wallace Laprade, agent in charge of the FBI's Newark office, had previously denied that the girl, Lori Paton of Chester, N.J., was being investigated by the bureau, papers filed in answer to a suit by Miss Paton revealed that she was the subject of an FBI criminal-activities probe.

The extent of the FBI investigation and the existence of a "mail cover" on the Socialist Workers party headquarters in New York between Jan. 23 and May 16 of last year were revealed as the result of discovery proceedings by the girl's attorney, Frank Askin. He is conducting her suit to force the FBI to expunge her name from its records, which list her with the notation

"SM," meaning "subversive matter." She also demands \$65,000 in damages.

The circumstances that brought her to the FBI's attention involved her membership in a social-studies course early last year at West Morris-Mendham High School. As part of a class project she sent a letter to the Young Workers Alliance, an affiliate of the Socialist Workers party. The alliance sent her its newspaper and some printed material.

The Socialist Workers party was described by J. Patrick Gray 3d, then acting director of the FBI, as the "largest Communist [Trotskyist] organization" with approximately 1,100 members. He said that its mail was being noted for the 120-day period because of "our internal security responsibilities."

After the FBI discovered that Lori Paton "had been in contact" with the Socialist Workers party, a special agent questioned sources "familiar with certain phases of subversive activity in the State of New Jersey" for any information connecting the subject with subversive activity, with negative results.

Another agent checked the Paton family's credit, the employment of the girl's father and learned from the Chester police chief that no member of the family had a police record.

The agent went to her school to check the girl's background and interests, and was told that Miss Paton was still a student and that the contact with the political organization was part of a school exercise. The agent recommended that her FBI file "be closed administratively."

But his visit had created a sensation at the school. The girl said that the incident caused her embarrassment.

Mr. Kissinger was born in Germany of German parents who immigrated to the United States when he was a youth.



Gerald R. Ford

## Nixon Seeks Pension Hike For Veterans

Also Asks Increase In GI Benefits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—President Nixon today proposed cost-of-living increases in veterans' pensions and an 8 percent boost in GI benefits as part of a \$13.8-billion legislative package for veterans.

Mr. Nixon also urged that Congress restore Nov. 11 as Veterans Day, repealing part of a 1968 law which switched the holiday to the fourth Monday in October.

The proposals were contained in a special message to Congress, one of a series which Mr. Nixon is sending to Capitol Hill before his State of the Union address Wednesday night.

The President said that his administration is preparing legislation to grant the 2.4 million persons receiving veterans' pensions the same type of automatic cost-of-living increases available to Social Security recipients.

He also said that the veterans' pension program should be restructured to assure that the neediest pensioners will receive at least as much as adult welfare recipients.

Mr. Nixon said that the 8 percent increase in education benefits which he is seeking will supply an extra \$200 million in aid for the more than two million persons taking advantage of the GI bill for education and training allowances. The increase is needed, he said, "to keep pace with inflation."

At a White House briefing, Veterans Administration Donald Johnson said that the \$13.8 billion being sought by Mr. Nixon is \$400 million more than is being spent this year.

Most of the increase is scheduled for medical programs, he said. Even with the proposed boost in monthly checks for veterans under the GI bill, Veterans Administration spending for education is expected to decline from \$3.2 billion this year to \$2.6 billion for next year because of declining enrollment in the program, Mr. Johnson said.

The administration also is proposing, Mr. Johnson said, that a veterans' cemetery be designated in each of the 10 standard federal regions and that Arlington Cemetery, near Washington, be expanded.

**Burundi Mini-Skirt Ban**  
BUJUMBURA, Burundi, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—The Interior Ministry yesterday announced penalties of up to two years in prison for women who wear mini-skirts or tight pants.

ARP T-174

# Aquarius

20 January 18 February

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**Some Grocers Protest**  
ROME, Jan. 28 (AP).—Some grocers staged a one-day strike today, complaining that the government's rigid price controls is down profits. The capital's 1,800 small neighborhood grocery stores closed. But about 100 supermarkets and numerous food shops remained open.







To Underline Strengthening Ties

# Brezhnev Arrives for Weeklong Cuba Visit

by Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev arrived in Havana today on what he described as a friendly visit to "the island of freedom."

Before his departure, Mr. Brezhnev said that he was going to greet the Cuban people and convey to them the admiration of the Soviet people for their revolutionary enthusiasm and courage.

Havana at 2000 GMT tonight. The arrival ceremonies were transmitted live by satellite to Russia's television network which covers Eastern Europe as well as the Soviet Union. The Soviet leader stepped off his Ilyushin-62 airliner after a flight lasting 15 hours, including a refueling stop in Gander, Newfoundland. He was met by Premier Fidel Castro, wearing his familiar olive-green fatigues and packing a pistol on his hip. Mr. Castro greeted him with a warm handshake and a broad smile as he walked side by side with Mr. Brezhnev. Several thousand per-

sons were on hand to cheer Mr. Brezhnev. The official visit, which had been expected to take place in December, is Mr. Brezhnev's first trip to Cuba. Premier Castro, who has visited the Soviet Union four times, last came here in December, 1972.

The visit of the Soviet leader, which diplomatic sources here said will end Sunday, occurs at a time when Havana is moving toward closer economic and political cooperation with Moscow. In building up Mr. Brezhnev's visit, the Soviet press has underscored Cuba's Communist orthodoxy and dwelt upon its recent social and economic accomplishments in the Soviet mold.

## 'Firm Friendship'

Before he left this morning, Mr. Brezhnev alluded to Cuba's tighter links with the Soviet Union, saying that "the Soviet Union and Cuba are bound by firm, fraternal friendship based on the principles of socialist internationalism."

The Kremlin has never disclosed why the visit was delayed. Western diplomats here believe a major reason was that the Soviet leader was reluctant to jeopardize Soviet-American reconciliation by appearing publicly at the Jan. 2 celebration of the 15th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

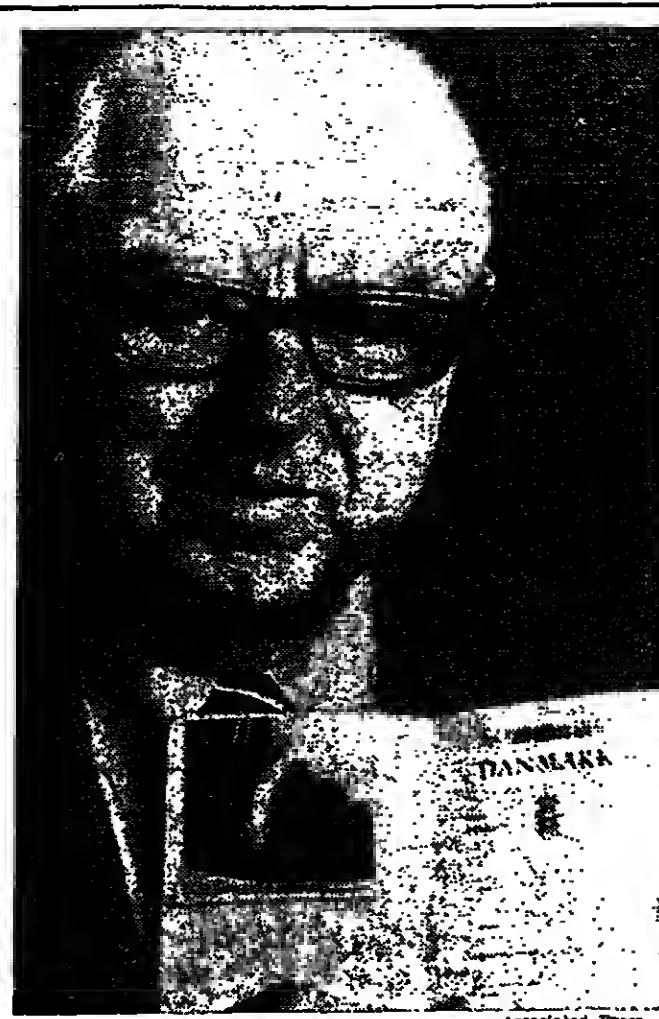
In his interview on Soviet television, Mr. Castro promised that Mr. Brezhnev, while in Cuba, would see "everything that can possibly be shown without especially trespassing on his time." He also said that the two leaders would conduct "a broad exchange of many questions concerning our relations."

## Brezhnev Sends Nixon Greetings On Cuban Flight

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP).—Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev addressed greetings to President Nixon today from aboard the plane carrying him to Cuba, Tass reported. The news agency distributed this English-language text of the message:

"Flying close to the shores of the United States of America, I express the best of wishes to you, Mr. President, to the government and the people of the United States."

"I am confident that relations between the Soviet Union and the United States will be developing further to the benefit of the peoples of our two countries, in the interests of international security and universal peace."



BELL-RINGER—Each time Danish movie director Ingolf Boisen passes an airport metal detector his steel hip joint sets off the alarm. To prove he has no hidden arms on him he has had an X-ray photo of the metal joint certified and put into his passport.

## Red Guns Continue to Pound Phnom Penh; 89 Die in 4 Days

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Communist rebels today shelled the capital for the fourth consecutive day, hitting this city, a refugee camp and an area near Pochentong Airport, with artillery and rockets, field reports said.

The overall casualty toll for the four-day attacks on the capital was 89 persons killed and 220 wounded. In today's shelling, five persons were killed and 28 wounded, field reports said. Two died in the refugee camp.

Premier Boret sent government troops to clear the Communist artillery sites. Field reports said government troops made some progress against the rebels but encountered heavy resistance. In Saigon, the military com-

mand said South Vietnamese warships had surrounded the Paracel Islands, which were occupied by China during a battle last week, but that there were no reports of further clashes with the Chinese.

Both China and South Vietnam claim the archipelago, situated 200 miles from each country in the South China Sea. The command said the South Vietnamese Air Force moved many of its supersonic jets to Da Nang air base, west of the Paracels, for quick intervention in case fighting is renewed.

The South Vietnamese command said 143 Communists were killed during the 25 hours ending at 6 a.m. today. Government losses were set at 16 killed and 24 wounded.

## IOCS Visit to Hanoi

Chief delegates to the four-nation International Commission of Control and Supervision will go to Hanoi tomorrow, for the first time since the commission was founded a year ago, for talks with North Vietnamese officials.

Announcing the six-day visit, organized at the invitation of the North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, the Polish ambassador to the IOCS, Eugeniusz Kulaga, said the talks would cover problems related to the commission's peace-monitoring role.

Diplomatic observers believed the visit might mark the beginning of a period of mutual consultations between the four members themselves and with signatories of the Paris peace agreement, including North Vietnam and the United States, on a serious implementation of the agreement.

## Indonesian Chief Takes Control of Security Agency

JAKARTA, Jan. 28 (AP).—President Suharto personally took command of the powerful Security Agency today and "disbanded" the jobs of his personal assistants, including one who was a special target of protesters in rioting two weeks ago.

Presidential spokesman Maj. Gen. Sudharmono told newsmen the steps were taken for speedy settlement of "the causes and effects" of the riots that greeted visiting Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan.

After attacking symbols of Japan, the riots turned against local Chinese and members of the Indonesian government. Maj. Gen. Sudjono Humardani, the assistant, accused by students of working for the interests of Japanese businessmen, lost all his responsibilities except serving as a military-appointed member of parliament. Gen. Humardani had been President Suharto's personal assistant for economic affairs.

The President took control of the Security Agency away from Gen. Sumitro and removed Lt. Gen. Sutopo Iwono as chief of state intelligence.

## Italian Official Begins Tour of Arab Nations

ROME, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Aldo Moro left by special plane today for Cairo on the first leg of a one-week Middle East tour aimed at improving Italian-Arab relations and securing oil supplies.

Mr. Moro also will visit Kuwait, Iran and Saudi Arabia. In a Senate speech five days ago, Mr. Moro supported Arab demands for Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in the 1967 war.

## \$284 Million In U.S. Arms Aid to Saigon Assistance Defended As in Truce Limits

By David K. Shipler

SAIGON, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Official American figures show that, since the cease-fire agreements were signed a year ago, the United States has provided South Vietnam with approximately \$284.7 million worth of weapons and ammunition.

This figure is roughly 75 percent of the level at which armaments were supplied to the South Vietnamese in 1972, a year that saw extremely heavy fighting during the spring Communist offensive.

According to a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, by far the greatest part of the total last year—about \$276 million—went for ammunition, including bombs, rockets, artillery shells, grenades, small-arms ammunition and the like.

The remaining \$8.7 million was spent on weapons and equipment such as aircraft, tanks and artillery pieces.

## Faithful to Truce

American officials insist that the United States is faithfully observing the Paris cease-fire agreement, which permits only "periodic replacements of armaments, munitions and war material which have been destroyed, damaged, worn out or used up after the cease-fire, on the basis of piece-for-piece, of the same characteristics and properties."

However, no independent verification has been possible because of the inability of the Two-Party Joint Military Commission and the International Commission of Control and Supervision to agree on a method of inspection.

There are no indications that the United States has placed strict ceilings on expenditures for ammunition or has rationed the resupply of weapons as a way of restraining the South Vietnamese from making attacks and violating the cease-fire.

On the contrary, according to reports from Washington, the American ambassador to Saigon, Graham A. Martin, has asked for additional new weapons for South Vietnam.

One item for which a request is expected in the near future is the F-5E, a jet fighter plane that is faster, more maneuverable and capable of carrying more bombs than the F-5 now used by the South Vietnamese Air Force.

## No Violation Seen

American officials contend that the new plane does not violate the Paris agreement's requirement that replacements be "of the same characteristics and properties."

The South Vietnamese Air Force has been accused by the Viet Cong of conducting intensive air strikes against military positions and towns and villages controlled by the Communists. The government has termed the attacks defensive.

In any case, American officials say they make no effort to differentiate between material used in offensive versus defensive actions, since it is impossible to tell without being at the scene of the fighting.

The result is that the South Vietnamese generally get what they ask for, with a few exceptions. Some high South Vietnamese military officials have been complaining recently about restrictions placed on the availability of jet fuel. And a few tanks, reported destroyed last spring, were found to have been repaired and, therefore, were not replaced, the U.S. officials say.

The money spent on ammunition and weapons accounts for only a part of the total military aid to South Vietnam, which this fiscal year is budgeted at \$813 million. Most of the rest, officials say, goes for fuel, uniforms, food, spare parts and for the support of American civilians doing maintenance work.

## Pakistan Expels Reporter After Story on Missiles

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Jan. 28 (AP).—The Pakistani government has ordered Brian May, a correspondent for Agence France-Presse, to leave the country within one week, it was learned here yesterday.

Mr. May's expulsion follows a story he wrote Jan. 20 in which he said that China had agreed to help build ground-to-air missiles in Pakistan.

The story was described as "utterly false and fanciful" in a strongly worded statement issued by the Foreign Office last night. Mr. May described his source for the story as reliable. It is the second time in a year that he has been asked to leave a country where he was serving as a foreign correspondent. In January last year, the Indonesians expelled him.

## Soviet Protest to U.S.

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The government has protested to the U.S. Embassy about the behavior of an American journalist in meeting Soviet Jewish activists and warned that he may be expelled, an embassy official said yesterday. The newsman, Gordon F. Jacoboff of United Press International, was stopped by secret police on a Moscow street Wednesday after he interviewed a group of Jews who have been trying to emigrate to Israel.

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Arrivals: Bangkok Kuala Lumpur Singapore Jakarta Sydney Tokyo	8.20 14.10 12.55 14.25	7.00 12.50 17.25 17.10	6.55 11.25 10.35 22.20	6.25	6.00 11.25 10.35 22.20	5.05 11.30 19.40 15.00		9.35 9.10

\*) Connecting flights from Bangkok. \*) Thai International from Bangkok, Sunday.  
\*) Connecting flight from Bangkok, through-going aircraft Europe-Sydney.

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## Oil—The Terms of Trade

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

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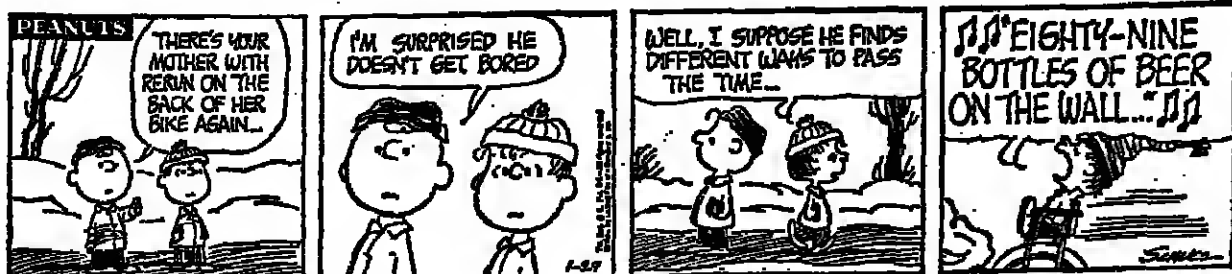
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PEANUTS



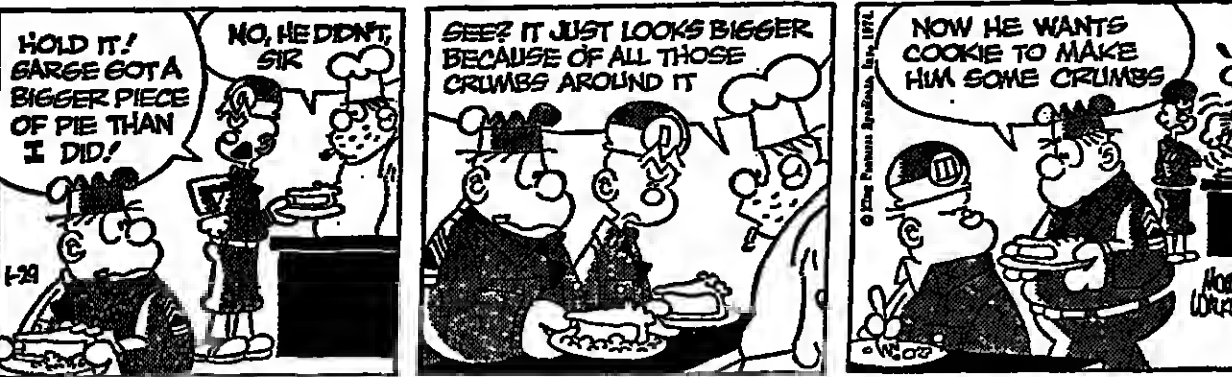
B.C.



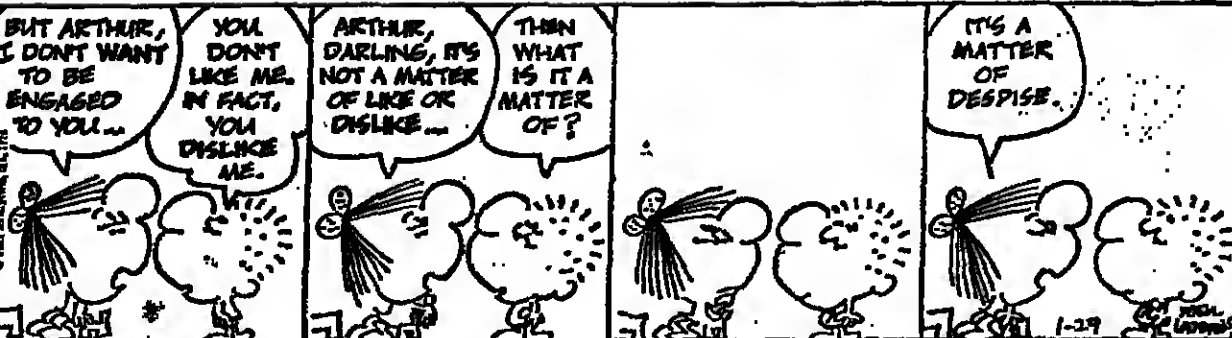
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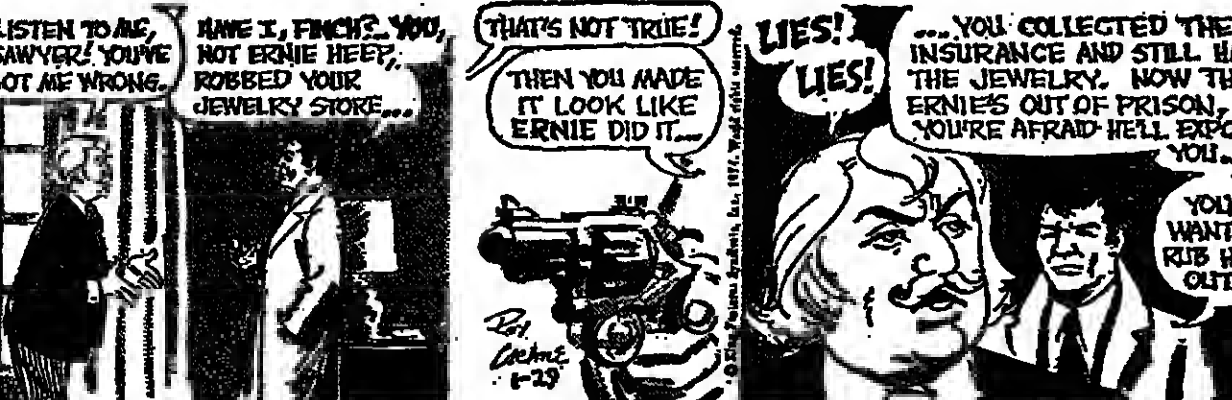
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POOD



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Revealing bidding by an opponent helped South find the winning play on the diamond deal. South opened with one heart, and his partner eventually propelled him into five hearts when East hid five hearts.

West's overall of two notrump normally would show the minor suits, but East-West had a special partnership agreement, which was only explained to the opponents. Instead of the two low-ranking suits, it showed the two high-ranking minor suits, in this case spades and diamonds. This unusual convention helped East in the bidding, but it was even more helpful to South in the play.

West led the diamond king and cashed his spade ace at the second trick. He might have underlined his ace, but in view of the bidding South would not have been deceived. West continued spades with some hope that his partner would ruff, but the king was in dummy. Everything now depended on the play of the club suit after drawing trumps.

South had good reason to think that West held five spades, in part because the fall of the queen on the second round was

NORTH  
 ♠ K94  
 ♥ K10942  
 ♦ 7  
 ♣ K754

WEST  
 ♠ A108762  
 ♥ Q75  
 ♦ KQJ94  
 ♣ 3

EAST  
 ♠ Q75  
 ♥ A10863  
 ♦ A10852  
 ♣ 3

SOUTH (D)  
 ♠ J3  
 ♥ AQJ82  
 ♦ 54  
 ♣ A986

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
 South West North East  
 10 2NT 4♥ 5♦  
 Pass Pass 5♥ Pass  
 Pass Pass

West led the diamond king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	A	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z		
D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z			
E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z				
F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z					
G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z						
H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z							
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z								
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z									
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z										
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N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z													
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X	Y	Z																							
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DENNIS THE MENACE



**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VOGEL

TIDOT

INCADD

HERITH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

WHAT THE DIZZY BLOND WAS.

Answers: VOGEL, TIDOT, INCADD, HERITH. Surprise answer: VOGEL.

## BOOKS

## PLAIN SPEAKING

An Oral Biography of Harry S. Truman

By Merle Miller. Berkley/Putnam. 448 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE'S no denying it: this is an immensely appealing book, this "Oral Biography of Harry S. Truman" salvaged by Merle Miller from a television documentary that was flooded and sunk in the early 1960s (sunk because, according to Mr. Miller, "Harry Truman was in the winter of 1962 still a controversial figure"). Why, the book's political candor alone is worth the price of admission, especially these days when political candor is so much spoken of and so little seen. Here, in the "tells" that succeeded me in the White House, "...when Eisenhower let McCarthy get away with calling General Marshall a traitor. Why that was one of the most shocking things in the history of this country. The trouble with Eisenhower, he's just a coward. He hasn't got any backbone at all, and he ought to be ashamed for what he did, but I don't think there's any shame in him."

As for the Vice-President: "Now let's not get into that. I've told you, all the time I've been in politics there's only two people I hate, and he's one. He not only doesn't know how to tell the truth, I don't think the son of a bitch knows the difference between telling the truth and lying..." He's one of the few in the history of this country to win his high office talking out of both sides of his mouth at the same time and lying out of both sides. And let you think that Mr. Truman was simply indulging his partisanship: he has equally silly things to say about Adlai Stevenson, various Kennedy, and sundry other politicians from James K. Polk to James Buchanan.

But we always knew that Harry Truman could give 'em hell, and there's no reason why with the passage of time, the lightning of the burdens of leadership, and the slip of a "telling" or two" (as Truman liked to call what he occasionally retired to mumble while being interviewed by Mr. Miller), that facility should not have improved. What is even more appealing about "Plain Speaking" than his bluntness is the incredible integrity that Mr. Truman reveals in almost every utterance that escapes him.

It was an old-fashioned integrity—square, we'd call it now—built on old-fashioned concepts like honor, truth, reliability, straightforwardness, unselfishness, common sense, and hard work, and adding up to an old-fashioned something called "character" (as in the sentence, "Harry Truman had character"). And what comes as something of a surprise is that, judging from this portrait of him, Mr. Truman had even more integrity and character than he was commonly thought to have had.

For he was always judged to be a common man, a plain person, the hero of another corny film directed by Frank Capra. At what Mr. Miller reveals here is that he was not entirely common plain, and corny. What is revealed is that Truman was an immensely well-read man, for instance; that he was a devoted student of history and biography, whose guiding tenet was that "the only thing new in the world is the history you don't know" (which he simply meant that "the man, nature doesn't change," that he was what one might say so far as to describe as a Jeffersonian intellectual, who knew a much about turnip greens as about constitutional law; and that he was a man who was decisive not just because he thought it important for a president to be able to make up his mind, but also because he had the equipment to be decisive. In short Truman was a great man, not because he was the embodiment of Middle American virtues, but because he was their distillate.

Still, for all its immense appeal—for all that it thrills with life and pulses with humanity—"Plain Speaking" should be read with a grain of salt or two. For Merle Miller's mounting enthusiasm for Truman—which by the end of the book has begun to border on apophany—also obscures a couple of important points. First, it prevents Mr. Miller from pushing Truman on some of the harder questions; and while Truman's refusal to second-guess himself is admirable in most circumstances, his failure to even discuss the use of the bomb seems disturbingly self-defensive.

Second, Mr. Miller's hero-worship leads him to dimming a little too easily the revisionist historians' point of view that Truman, along with his secretary of state Dean Acheson, was largely responsible for the onset of the cold war. For regardless of whether one agrees with the revisionist, one cannot simply dismiss the enterprise as an exercise "in hindsight," as Mr. Miller does. At the very least, one ought to recognize it as a serious exploration to determine how the president should be applied to the present (after all, didn't the revisionist help a little to get us out of Vietnam?).

And finally, it may be tempting to regard Truman's character as the perfect antidote to our present political troubles, and to wish, Mr. Miller seems to do, that America was still populated with his breed. But such nostalgia, yearning seems fruitless. "Plain Speaking" makes clear that Harry S. Truman, for all his virtues, was still the particular product of a particular time and place. And while we must continue to cultivate those virtues (or start cultivating those virtues more), we must also find new soil in which to grow them.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Wenz

**ACROSS**

1. Angelic adornment.  
 5. Chair part.  
 10. Apple tree.  
 14. Post-astronomer.  
 15. Mussolini aide.  
 16. Mime.  
 17. Walden setting.  
 18. Depressed area.  
 20. Skirt.  
 21. Going wrong.  
 22. Trade centers.  
 23. Respect.  
 25. Charlotte.  
 27. Lockport, in Leicester.  
 28. Promenade.  
 29. Stadium sound.  
 31. Chopin opus.  
 33. Crooked.  
 35. Past.  
 38. Instruct's region.  
 40. Thrash.  
 41. Do her duty.  
 43. Aggregate.  
 44. Wings Fr.  
 45. Mystery-writers' awards.  
 46. Biblical river.  
 51. Title for a woman.  
 52. Shade of green.  
 53. Benchwarmer's place.  
 56. Armstrong, Conrad, etc.  
 58. Teeny-bop heroine.  
 59. He: Lat.  
 60. Jibe.  
 61. Part of speech.  
 62. Glaswegian negatives.  
 63. Turn the ignition key.  
 64. Scope.

**DOWN**

1. Flowers used in brewing.  
 2. Mine: Fr.  
 3. Alamo and Faneuil Hall, e.g.  
 4. Trying experience.  
 5. Disperse.  
 6. Items for boatswains.  
 7. Northerner.  
 8. Collection.  
 9. Fine sword.  
 10. Vestry.  
 11. Gold-rich land.  
 12. Marie.  
 13. Crow.  
 19. Identifying band.  
 21. Indian title.  
 24. Composer.  
 25. Copland.  
 26. Ishmael's captain.  
 28. Southwest.  
 29. Pinnas.  
 30. English.  
 32. Little Bear.  
 33. Glum.  
 34. Word is an O'Neill title.  
 36. Whatnots.  
 37. Oddball.  
 42. Firmly fine.  
 45. Viceroy.  
 47. President's monogram.  
 48. Ore.  
 49. Inventor.  
 50. Basket fit.  
 51. Carpenter.  
 52. Mangrove.  
 53. Korean ch.  
 54. Pacific ist.  
 55. Milkey of.  
 57. Deputy: A.







Art Buchwald

## Doctor, I Need Help

WASHINGTON.—"Doctor, my name is Charles Divident, and I am president of the Windfall Oil Co. of New Jersey."

"Yes, I was expecting you. You told your regular doctor you wanted to see a psychiatrist."

"Would you care to sit in a chair or lie down on the couch?"

"I'll lie down on the couch."

"What seems to be the problem, Mr. Divident?"

"People are saying terrible things about me. Everywhere I go they call me Buchwald."

"I'll lie down on the couch."

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"What seems to be the problem, Mr. Divident?"

vided cheap and abundant energy through aggressive competition. We have spawned tremendous economic growth in this country and have made America the greatest country in the free world."

"Then why do you need a psychiatrist?"

"I can't remember anything."

"Could you be a little more specific?"

"Well, the other day I went up to the Hill to testify before a congressional committee. They asked me how much profit we had made during the energy crisis and I couldn't for the life of me come up with the figure. Then they asked me how much we had paid out to our stockholders and my mind went blank. They also wanted to know how much taxes we had contributed to the United States, and I just stared at them."

"It seems to me, Mr. Divident, that you appear to have a block about profits."

"I never did in the past, Doctor. Before the energy crisis, I could reel off every figure in our annual company report by heart. Now I can't even remember how much oil we're refining in a month."

"Annesia is not unusual in the oil business, Mr. Divident."

"That's easy for you to say, Doctor. But how would you like it if 200 million people thought you were casting in on a crisis, when in fact, all you're trying to do is get a decent return on your capital?"

"You feel that there are 200 million people in this country talking behind your back?"

"I know it, doctor. When I walk down the street, people start chanting, 'Windfall! Windfall! hee hee hee! How much did you raise our gas today?'"

"Perhaps they're jealous because you have a depletion allowance and they don't, Mr. Divident, you can't be an oil baron and also expect to be loved."

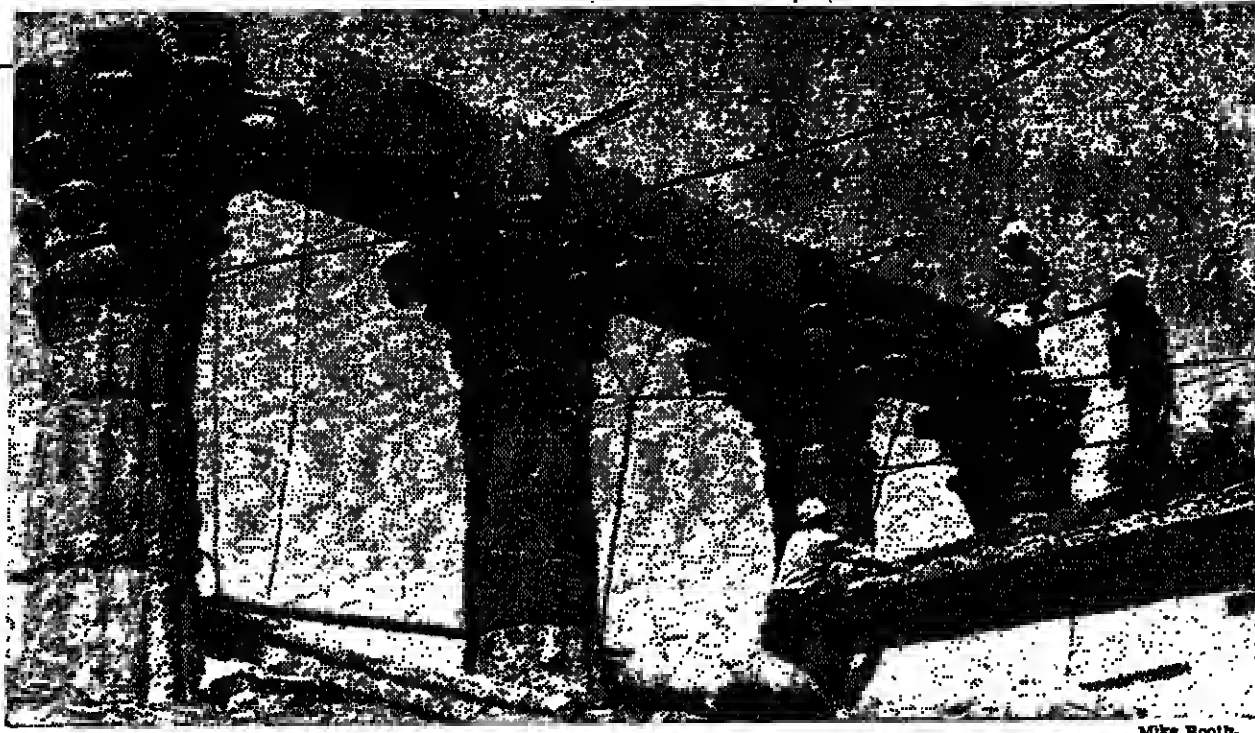
"I can't."

"Well, actually, it's too early to say. I think we have to have a few more sessions before we come to any definite conclusions. What about coming in on Tuesday at 3 p.m.?"

"Thank you, Doctor, you've been a big help to me. How much do I owe you?"

"That will be \$40 for the hour."

"OK. Can you change a \$1,000 bill?"



Workmen and standing columns at the Temple of Diana in Merida, Spain.

## A Town of Amateur Archaeologists

By Mike Booth

MERIDA, Spain (UPI).—

"Other towns devote themselves to agriculture or industry or commerce," Fernán Ramos says, standing in the rubble of what looks like a demolition site, "but our business is history."

Mr. Ramos is the Director of Fine Arts for Merida, the Extremadura town which houses the finest set of Roman ruins in the Iberian peninsula.

"Augusta Emerita" it was called in Roman times," Mr. Ramos says, "the place where the most illustrious soldiers of the Roman world came to rest. In its time it was a virtual Rome in miniature with its own monuments, temples and public works, many of which are still extant today: Trajan's Arch, the aqueducts, the amphitheater and a circus which held 30,000 spectators for two and four-horse chariot races."

Mr. Ramos's rubble is the excavation for the latest of Merida's ancient monuments, the Temple of Diana. "That name is actually erroneous,"

he says, "since the temple was originally dedicated to Caesar Augustus."

During the restoration work, begun last summer and expected to be finished some time next year, the temple is closed to the public by wooden barriers. Squeezed as it is between the houses on a narrow residential street, it might be just another house under construction. "In fact, for the past 300 years it has been a house," Mr. Ramos says. "The site was bought in the 17th century by a nobleman and a palace was built here. They utilized four of the original Corinthian columns as structural members in this later building."

"Our recent excavation has shown that the temple is larger than we originally thought by three columns. It actually measures 11 columns long by 6 deep. Most of the rest of the original columns are buried in the garden."

In 1972 the Dirección General de Bellas Artes bought the temple and grounds for some \$350,000. All excavation and reconstruction work is under the direction of its staff of archaeologists and architects. "Even the stonemasons are specialized experts," Mr. Ramos says, "these historic restorations have brought back skills which had very nearly disappeared a few years ago," he adds, indicating a workman chipping away at a large chunk of granite with a small chisel.

"Each of these stones entails two to five days' work. The same is true of the restoration of old tiles and mosaics. The work is painstaking and highly specialized and we had to train men to do it."

### One of a Program

Today the builders have harnessed the four segmented pillars which are left standing with cables and are easing them into place so they won't fall over when the bricks and plaster are removed from around them—this without disturbing the great stone lintels which rest precariously on the top.

The Temple of Diana is just one of a program of archaeological projects which began in

Merida in the beginning of the century but which has intensified greatly in the past decade. Currently under restoration are the ancient hippodrome, the theater and several Roman dwellings, as well as the conventual de Santiago, a relatively modern building (18th century) which will house the new archaeological museum.

"Merida's most precious historic treasure is, of course, the Roman theater," Mr. Ramos says. "It is one of the best-preserved Roman ruins remaining in this world today."

Today the people of Merida regard their Roman monuments with pride and a spirit of cooperation. "It wasn't always that way, however," Mr. Ramos says, "that farmers would run across artifacts and keep them secret for fear that their land might be expropriated for archaeological purposes. But then they found out that the Directorate of Fine Arts pays considerably higher prices for expropriations than the Public Works Department. Now everybody in town is an amateur archaeologist, hoping to find something of value in his garden."

### 32 Wineries Opened

In U.S. During 1973

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Thirty-two new wineries were opened in the United States during the last year, according to the 1974 directory of the wine industry in North America.

Of the 32 new wineries, 21 were established in California. None was opened in New York State, the second most important wine-producing region.

The directory said that Ohio, Pennsylvania and Oregon each added two wineries, while one was opened in Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Iowa and Minnesota.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

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